

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1898.

## A DEAD PARTY.

The authorized text of the Memorial of the A. U. P. to the Commissioners, contains significant language with reference to the formation of the party.

"The object of the American Union Party was to assist and support the Provisional Government of Hawaii in the formation of the Republic of Hawaii, and to maintain such Republic when formed, until annexation to the United States should be accomplished."

The existence of the party was, therefore, limited to the hour when the Flag went up. The declaration is distinct and unreserved. The death of the party is fixed in a cool, business-like way. No extension of its existence is even suggested. It might have easily been added to the words above quoted "and for other purposes." It is exact as Mark Twain's declaration to his enemy: "Your funeral will take place next Wednesday at 4 p. m., and your corpse will be ready."

According to the language quoted above, the party was merely a scaffolding in the building up of Annexation. It has no further utility, after that event, than the scaffolding about a building has after the building is finished. The timber of the scaffolding may be, of course, useful in other respects. Mr. F. J. Lowrey seems to have had an acute and just perception in this respect.

The Committee might have invented reasons for perpetuating the party after annexation. They have not shown political sense enough even to do this. On the other hand, in the language quoted, it expressly fixes the death of the party at a certain hour and minute. In contradiction of its present policy, that is, an active political campaign for the Governorship, it has followed the example of the Irishman, who, wishing to saw off the branch of a tree overhanging the river, seated himself on the branch, and then used the saw between himself and the trunk, and precipitated himself into the water. The Committee seats itself on the branch of the political tree, and then saws itself off, and drops into the waters of political death, by declaring that the party gave up the ghost on annexation day. We assume that the writers of the Memorial knew the meaning of the words which they have used in writing it. Indeed nothing could be more explicit.

The whole case is not quite like that, in the histories of the King who died, and his courtiers, fearing that the announcement of his death might cause their expulsion from power, concealed the body, and declared that the King was still alive. In this case, the Committee, with a childlike innocence, that indicates the earliest stages of diet on the political "hotline," declare that the King is dead, and then continue to govern in his name. It says to us: "The party died on annexation day, but (in a whisper to itself) we will work the corpse for all it is worth."

The rank and file of the men who composed the old party will see the "mashreen" in these doings, and, no doubt, in time will make a revolt. That matter will take care of itself. The political situation suggests quiet ways on our part. The United States have annexed these islands, but have not yet made us American citizens. The meanest specimen of a swamp nigger, has today, rights which we do not have. We may, and shall, probably get rights in due course of time, but until we do, it would be quite as well for us to maintain a modest walk and conversation, and not bother President McKinley with too much advice.

## THE POWER OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

The power to appropriate public moneys by the Council of State, "during the time intervening between the sessions of the Legislature is confined to the emergencies of war, invasion, rebellion, pestilence or other great public necessity." This is the language of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has just decided, as it could not otherwise do, that the Council of State must decide for itself, when the occasion arose for such an appropriation. The Council of State, therefore, has virtual control over the public expenditures. The Federal Government has no such power. Not has any State. But the framers of the Constitution adopted this provision for wise reasons. The power of the Council was exercised in defraying Mr. Dole's expenses to Washington, although very many ardent annexationists did not see emergency or great public necessity for it. But certain supporters of the Government did. In the case of the

Japanese indemnity, the power was used to good advantage.

It is an elastic power in the hands of the dominant party to make appropriations, without legislative act, and it is only checked by public opinion, which changes its moods from time to time. "Emergencies" and "public necessity" are just what excited men choose to make them. No courts can define them. Questions regarding the use of this power generally arise when men are excited, and are determined by prevailing sentiment, and not by any well considered convictions. For this reason the people are reluctant to confer such a power over the public purse. Probably Congress will not retain this provision in any laws passed for the Government of this territory.

## THE COMMITTEE AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The memorial of the committee of the A. U. P. is such a singular document and so delightfully characteristic of "mashreen" methods, we must recur to it once more. We repeat the exact language of the memorial:

"The object of the American Union Party was to assist and support the Provisional Government of Hawaii in the formation of the Republic of Hawaii, and to maintain such Republic when formed until annexation to the United States should be accomplished."

If there is any meaning to language the meaning of the language quoted is, that upon annexation, the party ceased to exist as such.

Having made a distinct and preliminary statement that the party is dead, the memorial proceeds to tell the Commissioners that:

"The present Executive of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii, although supported by the American Union Party for the purpose of Annexation, has not at any time called upon or consulted with the Party or its legislative representatives as to recommendations to be made to the American Commissioners pertaining to the future form of government for Hawaii."

The committee censures the Government for not knocking at the tomb of the deceased party, waking it up out of its eternal slumber, and consulting it on the future government of the Islands. The committee, not well instructed in supernatural matters may have assumed that Gabriel was willing to lend or lease his trumpet to any person, including the Cabinet, on reasonable terms, and, therefore, there was no excuse for not communicating with the "lamented dead," through the trumpet.

On the whole, the Executive was justified in failing to negotiate with a party that had deliberately gone to its long home.

The committee seems to believe that it has the power of resurrecting the dead. But we ask with candor, would it not be better and wiser to treat with the living people, who gave life and being to that party, than to pull and haul at this dead carcass, which may discharge offensive odors.

If the party is dead, by the open confession of the committee, who then does the committee represent? By what authority does it censure the Executive for not waiting at the door of the Tailor Shop, until called in? The establishment of a new party out of the substantial material of the old party is desirable. Parties are necessary. If the committee cannot control the new party, let it retire and meditate on its own career. We are sure, however, that although the people of these Islands cannot present a person "fit" to be the territorial governor, there is still enough intelligence, and common sense and patriotism in them to appreciate the self denying, arduous and charitable labors of the members of the committee in constructing a new party. If the members of the committee will, in dealing with territorial affairs, show intelligence, common sense, fairness, and a desire to unite all classes in a common labor for the public good, they will command the support of those who live here, and only ask for good government.

Strictly in accordance with the rule and law of the organization, but rather contrary to the expectations of many of the friends and admirers of Geo. Q. Cannon, there has succeeded to the presidency of the Mormon Church, Lorenzo Snow, who was next of line. President Snow is of the Old School, but a man of ability and one who is deeply religious. He publicly subscribes to every tenet of the church faith, including plural marriages, but says polygamy must not be resumed for the reason that its practice is contrary to the law of the United States.

San Francisco papers have it that Gen. Merriam remarked that after some "palaver" the authorities here agreed that he might use the territorial property for United States troops. It may be that he used the word quoted. It would be just like him, but the fact is that the authorities here protested constantly and it seems effectively against the course proposed.

## FORMER LAND "BOOMS."

When the population of the United States was hardly three millions, and it could scarcely settle the State of Pennsylvania alone, a land craze seized upon the people in 1787. Not content with building up homes where law and order had been established, the restless portion of the community moved westward. Hundreds of families moved across the Alleghany ranges in order to find room. In 1787 over twenty thousand persons entered Kentucky in order to take up the rich lands and escape from the "crowded sea coast," as they described it. As the lands were taken up speculation in them increased, and every purchaser expected to get an advanced price from the succeeding purchaser. The question of actual values was not considered. What will be the next offer, was the important question. The productive value of the land was entirely ignored. Anyone who tried to arrest the wild speculative movement was regarded as an enemy of man. In the end, thousands of people were ruined, and the discouraged and the bankrupts moved on to the West.

In 1835 another wide spread land boom burst. Paper money, the issue of wild cat banks, was abundant, and stimulated speculation. The price of real estate rose to enormous figures. Those who suggested conservatism were denounced. This is what Schouler says of New England:

"In private tracts of land the craze corresponded (to the inflated value of stocks) not in the new Western country alone, but towards the remote East—among Maine's tilled forests. The rustic burg which had taken its little leap with the rest, was imagined a great city. On the diagram might be seen its broad avenues, flanked by imposing dwellings and public edifices; its wild lands were parcelled into farms, mapped out into building lots, all selling by the square foot, when they had sold by the acre, and all bringing handsome prices, though rarely from the settler intending to remain there. There was a new phenomena of travel, for railways and canals were now building rapidly—it seemed as if all things were moving and growing."

The optimists of those days never thought for a moment what the history of real estate had been in civilized States. If confronted with it, they simply replied that their own cases were exceptions to all rules, and could not be measured by any antiquated standards. In fact intrinsic values were of no consequence to such people. The higher and more fictitious values became, the more readily the people believed that values were sound, and would rise still more. A veritable stampede took place throughout the nation, and the most conservative men risked all they possessed in wild lands.

If a sober minded person asked where the population would come from, that would live upon and cultivate the lands, there was always a "Col. Sellers," who would rise and frantically declare that the Star of Destiny was now moving westward, and those who hesitated to buy land were miserable traitors to their country and their God.

After the collapse there was the spectacle of thousands of families, intelligent and educated, living in the most frugal way, utterly deprived of the luxuries of life, toiling hopelessly in the wilderness.

And this took place on the rich virgin soil of a great continent, where, with the ordinary sense of a beaver a human being should not have heard the word "want," though he travelled two thousand leagues. That spirit of speculation still lives.

## HILO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The memorial handed by the Hilo Chamber of Commerce to the organic law Commissioners, contains the following words:

"Stth. That no one should be selected as Governor for the Territory of Hawaii who has been an official of the late Government of the Hawaiian Islands."

This request, like that of the Committee of the American Union Party, will probably be treated with contempt by the President, who will have the appointing power. He will treat it with contempt, because it is so utterly un-American in its spirit. It suggests either that the memorialists have forgotten the American habits of political thought, or have such a rancorous hatred of their fellow citizens, and distrust of each other's capacity and sense of justice, that they are willing to proclaim the unfitness of the members of the present Government to continue or hold office.

There are a score of men here who are capable of filling the office of Governor most acceptably. When the time comes for making a selection or nomination for the office, a choice may readily be made. That event may not happen for many months.

It is humiliating to the community that its character for dignity and honesty should be impaired the moment annexation takes place.

For some years, the annexationists, represented to some extent by the A. U. P., have preached from the housetops the virtues of the present Execu-

tive. Persistent efforts have been made to show the marvelous excellence of the administration of the laws. Documents have been freely circulated over the Mainland, detailing the unusual fitness of the members of the Cabinet to "lead the march of American civilization" on these Islands.

We know that some of these supporters of the Government made these statements only in the interests of annexation, just as the old farmer, when he is trying to sell a sick cow, is reckless in his description of the virtues of the animal. But these many words of lofty commendation are on record, in the press, and emphatically so in the platforms of the annexation parties.

The political power has now passed to Washington. The men who hold the power have been educated to have an abiding faith in the capacity and integrity of the members of the Government. There are scores of prominent men in Congress who will be surprised to hear that the men who were selected as leaders of the annexation movement, are really not approved of by the men who supported them.

Instead of creating a prejudice in Washington against the members of the Government, the requests of the memorialists will raise a strong suspicion there, especially in the mind of the President, that "pipe laying" has begun, and that the memorialists have an axe to grind, but dare not say so.

On the whole, the action of these representative bodies in making their strange requests will do much good. They tell the story plainly of the jealousies and intrigues of men who hope to be political leaders. The dangerous men in politics are those who play the game without showing their hands. In this case, the "hands" have been shown with childlike simplicity. For this we should be thankful. The Advertiser will never quarrel with the situation under such circumstances.

## WINNIE DAVIS.

At Richmond, Va., on September 23rd was buried, with pathetic services, Miss Winnie Davis, the daughter of Jefferson Davis, and known since the war as "The Daughter of the Confederacy." Upon no woman in the Southern States, were the thoughts and good wishes of the people so steadily fixed as upon her. She became an outlet for the feelings and sympathies of many thousands who lost so much, and suffered so intensely in the "Lost Cause."

A singular and almost romantic incident in her life, was her marriage engagement about seven years ago to Mr. May, a young lawyer, and a son of the noted abolition preacher Sam'l J. May of Syracuse. The hatred of the people of the South, and of a majority of the people of the North was concentrated until the Civil War upon Garrison, Phillips, May and other abolitionists, who aided and supported them. With the close of the Civil War, came the abolition of slavery. The elder generation of the Southern people naturally retained their hatred of the "fire brands." The younger generation did not manifest the same intensity of hatred.

When it was announced that "The Daughter of the Confederacy" was engaged to be married to the son of one of these "wicked Abolitionists," there was much resentment expressed at first in the Southern press. But the people loved the girl, and felt that her choice should not be criticised.

The engagement was finally broken off by mutual agreement, and in breaking it both parties suffered severely, but recognized the wisdom of it. The reasons are known only by a few.

The doctrine of the centralization of power in the Government has made, on the whole, greater advances in the conservative, thickly settled State of Massachusetts, than in any other State. While the doctrine is not democratic, it is the outgrowth of the belief that until the people are better educated in the administration of affairs, it is safe to put gas and electric works, street railway and other enterprises in the hands of the central authority. Those who are students of the subject should consult Dr. Robert Harvey Whittier's work, "Public administration in Massachusetts; its relation of Central to Local Activity," recently published.

Dr. Walter Maxwell has been invited to give an address on Hawaii before the geographical section of the "British Association for the Promotion of Science." The Association is the largest assembly of learned men in the world.

Miss Leiter, the Chicago young woman who has been chosen to baptize the battleship Illinois, is a most extraordinary female. She declines positively to discuss the matter of wine or water for contents of the bottle. Miss Leiter says she will be guided solely by Governor Tanner's wishes, he having given her the appointment. No wonder the Leiter women succeed.

Dreyfus and his friends have staying qualities that command admiration.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

Honolulu is having astonishingly rapid growth as an American naval station.

It is real thoughtful of Uncle Sam to provide a special Santa Claus for the boys in Blue at Manila.

Good things come the way of Honolulu with a rush. The place is becoming a naval station without asking for it.

It is expected that next the Forty Club, from its pretty nest on Nuuanu street, will forward its views to the Commission.

Aguainaldo will get that pet dish of his without poison, but with plenty of stinging if he stands out against the American forces.

Gen. King has made many friends here and all will wish him well should he find a broader field of military action in Manila.

The Czar has acquired about all he wanted in China so easily that he perhaps considers a big armed force unnecessary for ordinary expansion purposes.

It is not likely that the Cabinet will put \$400,000 of Hawaiian bonds on the market without being able to give a satisfactory guarantee of the worth of the securities.

The engineers of the underground ticket route in politics often learn that it had been better to try and provide and use a well surfaced public sentiment roadbed.

War with Spain cost the United States only a few over a hundred millions of dollars. It was worth that for the knowledge it has revealed to the country concerning itself.

France is devoted to extremes. Dreyfus was denied communication with counsel. Now one of his accusers under arrest is treated in the same manner. This is fiendish consistency.

Populism will get somewhat of a foothold here in its good time. It has been shown clearly within the past few weeks that Hawaii has politicians who believe that it is the thunder and not the lightning that kills.

Mr. Maguire and Mr. Gage are the rival candidates for the Governorship of the State of California. If the newspapers of the Coast are entitled to the least bit of belief neither man is fit to hold public office of any kind.

Colonel Plequart, the latest Dreyfus case prisoner, serves notice that he does not intend to commit suicide. Colonel Esterhazy says the same. But none of them make declaration of intention to tell the truth and be fair.

It was some of the educated seagoing people over near Manila who reported the steaming Monadnock as a wreck. The difference is that it is the business of the Monadnock and Monterey to manufacture wrecks on occasion.

The native Hawaiian N. G. H. company has what is called the "good eye." Strenuous efforts were made to defeat the command in the trophy contest, but the natives did the most practicing, gave the most attention to the task at hand and won.

China's new governmental arrangement, by which the reins of direction pass from the hands of a man to those of a woman, would, in some countries, mean or indicate reform. This particular woman is said to be an individual of wisdom and force.

Newspaper hornblowing requires that conscience be first cast away. The only print in this town that gave a wrong report of a court matter a few days ago, comes out merrily with the statement that it was the only paper in town reporting the case correctly.

The San Francisco Call is still sulking over the annexation of these islands by the United States, but has no hesitancy in declaring that all of the Philippines and Cuba and Porto Rico should be made the property of the sons of the land of the free and home of the brave.

In Manila the Spanish soldiers complained that the American warriors would insist on fighting in the daytime. A Spanish military critic who used his talents in Cuba says the soldiers of the United States will not obey in a fight, that they know nothing excepting to rush ahead.

The custom of Hawaiians in observing a funeral or death anniversary has at least one almost exact parallel in the United States, and in the capital of the country at that. In the mortuary column of the Washington Star there are daily a number of annual tributes to deceased persons.

The Hilo Tribune, with apparent gravity, declares that suits have been brought against the S. S. City of Columbia in capital courts to deprive the "Second City" of the services of what was promised as a liner from Seattle. There was once a man who said to the papers: "Don't ignore me; abuse me, if you like, but don't ignore me."

Representative R. R. Hitt, who is slated as a possibility for the American vacancy at the Court of St. James, would do credit to his country in every way. But he is a very valuable man at Washington, not only as the agent for a strong constituency, but as well in the capacity of a shaper of the national policy.

It is a new thing in modern biography, so frank and complete in so many particulars and often of such probing depth, that there is failure to treat of the distinct separation of Bismarck's constant iteration of Christian belief and his deeds for the benefit of causes he espoused. This research would prove a most interesting and revealing study.

## WAS A FORGERY

Esterhazy Now Says He Doomed Dreyfus.

His Idea of Duty to a Chief—A London Journalist—Revision Movement Is Delayed.

## ESTERHAZY TALKING.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Esterhazy, as previously published, has told three persons, probably more, within a month that he wrote the Dreyfus bordereau. He also described the interesting list of other crimes committed in connection with the case by himself and others. He affirms that there was only moral, not legal, proof of Dreyfus' guilt, and the officers of the French general staff resorted to manufactured evidence in order to secure his condemnation, which was really deserved. He declared that he wrote the bordereau in obedience to orders from a superior officer, and justified his act by reason, as called yesterday, that a soldier should place his conscience as well as his sword at the disposal of his superior officer.

## A STRAIGHT STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The journalist, F. C. Conybeare, who hitherto has displayed an intimate knowledge of the Dreyfus case, writes a letter to the Daily Chronicle, explaining that Col. Schwarzkoppen, formerly German military attaché in Paris, actually wrote the Paris letter to Count Esterhazy, but on second thought tore it into fragments and threw it away, and that the Abbatucci letter was written by the Count and sent to Col. Picquart.

The bordereau, he says, was addressed by Count Esterhazy to Col. Schwarzkoppen, but was intercepted.

## PICQUART ISOLATED.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The military authorities have accomplished their plan of isolating Col. Picquart by placing him under a military guard. He has been denied admission to the prisoner. His counsel, Maître Labori, has twice appeared at the office of the military court-martial and asked permission to see his client. On both occasions he was informed that Picquart had been placed under a military guard, and could only on an order from the authorities, which order M. Labori has been unable to secure.

## POSTPONED.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The Cabinet met today and decided to postpone its decision of the proposed revision of the Dreyfus case until Monday next, owing to the absence from the meeting of the Minister of Finance, M. Peytral, and the Minister of Agriculture, M. Viger.

## FLAT TASTE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The Quartermaster's Department of the Army states that the claim made by certain officers that boilers were not furnished for boiling water at Chickamauga is not true. On the same date that Chief Quartermaster Lee telegraphed for the boilers, 2,000 were sent and a little later 500 more. It is also stated that the soldiers would not drink the boiled water because it had a flat taste and preferred and drank the fresh water.

## MR. HITT MENTIONED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—It is said tonight that the President will appoint Congressman Robert R. Hitt of Illinois to be Ambassador to Great Britain to succeed Col. John Hay. Hitt has both wealth and experience to fit him for the position.

## CHURCH ATTITUDE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Archbishop Ireland has given the first definite information regarding the policy of the Roman Catholic Church in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. It includes approval of the administration plan of leaving the church question out of peace discussions, and announces that the church in the islands will conform to new conditions.

## MARRIAGE OF MILLIONS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The Sun leads its Sunday society page with the following: "The latest rumor links the names of Willie K. Vanderbilt Jr., and Miss Virginia Fair. If their marriage should really take place, as is now quite generally predicted, it would mean a singular combination of millions."

## WOODFORD RESIGNS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Following the custom in the case of a Minister who has been obliged to leave his post by the breaking out of hostilities, Stewart L. Woodford has filed his resignation as Minister to Spain.

## PINGREE AGAIN.

DETROIT, Sept. 21.—Governor Pingree was renominated by acclamation this afternoon by the Republican State Convention. Many members of his party who have not heretofore been in accord with the Governor joined in the cheering when he appeared and made a characteristic speech of acceptance.

## BARON CURZON.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—It is officially announced that George N. Curzon, until recently Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, who is to succeed the Earl of Elgin as Viceroy of India, has been elevated to the peerage as Baron Curzon of Kedleston.

## MINISTER OF COLONIES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs: Secretary of the Colonies will doubtless be the title of the next addition to the Cabinet of the President. There is little doubt that it will become necessary for Congress to enact legislation providing for a department of the colonies.

## COMMISSION COMPLETE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The President told his visitors today that the commission to investigate the conduct of the War Department had been completed and would consist of nine members, as first announced. He has not announced the full membership.

## FOR JOB CHASERS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—President McKinley has again taken up the question of relaxing the civil service rules so as to open more places for political appointments.

## NEW GUN FOUNDRY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—A Sun special from McKeesport, Pa., says: Plans are now being prepared by the Carnegie Steel Company for a gun foundry to rival that of Krupp, the great German gun builder. The plant will be located at Homestead, within half a mile of the steel mill, and will employ over 2,000 men.

## WAR PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—About 500 applications for pensions of soldiers and sailors who were killed in the war with Spain have been filed at the Pension Office. They embrace all classes, including widows, claims for injuries, etc.